(a) whether Government has recently asked the State Governments and UTs to prepare climate change action plans consistent with the National Action Plan;

(b) if so, whether the multiple environmental crises, that confront the country, have created an alarming situation in many ways; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide special assistance to the State Governments/UTs for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : Yes Sir, Government has requested the State Governments to prepare State level Adaptation Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Climate Change is a global environment problem that may have adverse impacts in form of extreme weather events, water stress, glacial melt, sea-level rise that could flood coastal settlements, occurrence of vector disease, etc. These impacts of climate change may take place at regional and State level.

(c) Necessary assistance is provided to State Governments subject to availability of funds.

Limiting emissions and transfer of clean energy technology

333. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA :
SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any binding targets to limit emissions and transfer clean energy technology to developing Nations by developed worfd have been fixed so that significant contributory efforts to combat global warming are made; and

(b) if so, whether India and China, who were at the core of global negotiations during August 2009 to finalize a successor to Kyoto Protocol, have made any progress towards achieving this objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) As per the Kyoto Protocol agreed by the Parties, Annex I Parties (Developed Countries) have to reduce their emissions by 5.2% over the 1990 levels by the end of first commitment period *i.e.* 2008-12 while there are no binding emission reduction targets tor Developing Countries. Further, as per the Article 4.3 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Annex I Parties are supposed to transfer finance and clean technologies to developing nations to help them reduce their emissions. Current negotiations under the Bali Action Plan are aimed, *inter alia*, at deciding institutional arrangements for development and transfer of clean technologies through technology cooperation and provision of financial resources to developing countries to enable them to adapt to and mitigate climate change.

(b) India along with either like minded countries including China has strongly urged the Annex I Parties to take deeper emission reduction commitments of at least 25-40% below the 1990 levels, in post-2012 period. India and China have actively participated in the negotiations in the *Adhoc* Working Group on Kyoto Protocol to pursue this objective. Hectic negotiations in this forum are underway in order to reach an outcome at the forthcommg meeting of Conference of Parties at Copenhagen in December 2009.

Steps to decelerate global warming

334. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:
SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken at the recent climate change talks among the heads of the G-8 and G-5 countries held at LuAquila (Italy) to fix specific emission reduction goals to curb and control climate change and to decelerate global warming process with respect to the developed and the developing countries including India;

(b) the details of the road map being worked out by the Government in the light of these decisions and goals to achieve the 2050 target particularly that limit the rise in temperature to 2 degree Celsius; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) In the meeting held on 8th July 2009 at LuAquila (Italy) the Leaders of Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate declared *inter alia*, that all member countries would undertake Nationally Appropriate mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and prepare low carbon growth plans. Developed countries will take lead by undertaking robust aggregate and individual reductions in the mid-term whereas developing countries would undertake actions resulting in a meaningful deviation from business as usual in the mid term, in the context of sustainable development supported by financing, technology and capacity building.

(b) and (c) The Government is of the view that the LuAquila declaration on limiting global temperature increase above pre-Industrial levels to 2uC is only a recognition of a broad scientific view and reflects on aspiration goal. Actual pathway of reaching a stabilsation level based is closely linked with the carbon concentration of atmosphere which is dependent on several factors including the level of emission reduction by the developed country Parties and a burden sharing paradigm for a long term goal of emission reduction. Further, the MEF declaration recognizes the overriding priority of social and economic development in the developing countries and provides flexibility to developing countries to pursue a path of sustainable development while undertaking mitigation actions in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as laid down in the Convention.